BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

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Vol. 39—No. 49. Beaver, Wednesday, December 16, 1863. Established 1818

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered Before Congress on December 9th.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars and to aid in inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has by a like proceeding promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations, between the Government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and, so far as was possible, accommodated in a friendly spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of the maritime powers.

ON FOREIGN TREATIES.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end. I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a Convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the cause of some disquiet among the settlers in that now rapidly improving portion of the country. A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement; and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly Power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it a proper subject for the approval of the Senate to consider with the interested commercial powers an arrangement for the liquidation of Sehedt dues, in the principles which have been heretofore adopted in relation to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH CHILI.

The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, growing out of the seizure of Selkirk by Chilian officers, of a large amount of treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his Majesty, the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The case was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected tribunal, although the sum awarded is less than the claimants may not have deemed as large as they expected, there is reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country. The joint commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it. The difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have credited a Minister to that republic.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENS ABROAD.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of the international question touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that, in the instance of civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof.

It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts, where declarations of intentions may be made or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized or of those declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names must be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, in becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and, though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this abuse.—It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of His Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens under pretences of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligation, on grounds of alienage.

In common of other Western Powers our relation with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the Empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fires of the residence of the legislation at Yeddo.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that Empire. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections established, with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to diplomatic, military and naval service.

The consular systems of the United States under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace is restored. Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting our commercial interests our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment just by includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, China and other central countries, are charged with complications and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona, are proving far richer than heretofore understood I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration, although this source of national wealth is flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred. There is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture, and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals, while demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupations, are thronging our foreign consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them.

It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life, and this noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries unforeseen by the Government and unintended may in some cases have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries both at sea and on land by persons in the service of the United States, and as this Government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon artisans of the United States we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose a special court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by your commission, have been preferred to some Governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking Law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectation of its favorers, some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met, and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided, more liberally and punctually paid, and, it it may be added, that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, were $890,125,674,86; the the aggregate disbursements, $895.796,630 05; leaving a balance on the 7th of July, 1863, of $532,904,421—Of the receipts there were derived from custom-, 69,59,644,40; from internal revenue, $37,748,767,05; from direct taxes, $148,510,361; from lands, $167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources, $304,661,535; and from loans, $776,682,361 47, making the aggregate of $90,112,567,486. Of the disbursements, there were 282,539 22; for pensions, &c., $4,216,529 59; for interest on public debt, $24,729. 846-51; for War Department, $599,298, 100 83; for the Navy Department, $6,324,105 27; for the payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,-635 07; making an aggregate of 886, 576,663,055, and leaving a balance of $532,904,421.

But the payment of the funded and temporary debt having been made from monies borrowed during the year must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the monies borrowed to make them as merely [illegible] should therefore be deduced both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains, as actual receipts, 714,709, 995 58, leaving the balance as already stated. The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances, less formidable to the country, than the estimates of that officer, heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

REPORT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, First: The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief. Second: The organization of colored persons into the war service. Third: The exchange of prisoners is fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock.—Fourth: Operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, detailed in the report of Provost Marshal General. Fifth: The organization of the ivalid corps Sixth: The operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster Generals; Commissary General; Paymaster General; Chief of Engineers; Chief of Ordnance and Surgeon General.—It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be extended for this place, and hence I content myself in referring your attention to the report itself.

THE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success.—The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of the prizes already sent in for adjudication amount to thirteen million dollars.

The Naval force of the United States, consists, at this time, of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion, and of these, 75 are Iron-clad armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the Navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armored vessels in our Navy, completed and in service of which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number, those of any other Power; but while these may be relied upon, for harbor defence and sea-coast survey, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare, since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, demands either corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern war vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Government establishment. The necessity of such a navy yard so furnished at some suitable place upon the [illegible] seaboard has on repeated occasions been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as has been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this period they are scarcely more wonderful than the services of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels, which has created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustable quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters without the disadvantage of public risks.—The resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,000 men in the spring of 1861, to about 24,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that end, with high bounties paid for army recruits is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper vocation and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by adequate provision on this subject which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially intended.

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen for naval service. The naval academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform, in order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made. At the Naval School the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection, have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any previous period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

CONDITION OF THE P. O. DEPARTMENT.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the accounts of postal revenue has nearly equalled the entire expenditure, the latter amounting to eleven imillion three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars and eighty four cents, and the former to eleven millions one hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, leaving a deficiency of but $150,417 25. In 1860 the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $566,670.549 the postal receipts of that year being $264,572,219 less than those of 1063. The decrease since 160 in the annual amount of transpotation has been only about 25 per cet. but the annual expenditures on account of the same has been reduced 35 per cent. It is manifest, therefor, that the Postoffice Department may become self-sustaining in a few years even with the restoration of the wole service.

The internations conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principle established by the conference, as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future conventions to inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced fee of postage, cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

CONDITION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for the useful and varied information in relation to public lands, Indian affairs patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his Department. The quantity of lands disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal year, was three million eight hundred and forty-one thousand and five hundred and forty-nine (acres, of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash; one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroads, and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase.—It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen, that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence, shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite as an instance of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to active settlers the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation. The grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their road, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities of reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficient illustration in recent enactment, granting homesteads to acting soldiers since the first day of January last, the before mentioned quantity of one million, four hundred and fifty six thousand, five hundred and fourteen acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of the increasing settlement upon the public lands. Notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nations have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits, I suggesting a modification of the draft in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will without essentially changing the general features of the system give to the greatest practicable extent its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary of War as to the propriety of raising, by appropriation of legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.—The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessors' rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of lands. It is probable that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of those tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements, and emigrants. The sound policy and our imperative duty to these works of government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all to that moral training which under blessings of Divine Providence will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influence of the hopes and consolations of the christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity.—The details set forth in the report of the Secretary, will evince the urgent need for immmediate legislative action. I commend the benevolence of the institutions established or patronized by the Government in this district, to your generous and fostering care.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi river and Northwestern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time.—Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been called at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which ere long will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to this great road.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

THE REBELLION.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling and opinion at home and abroad was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections then just past indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from England were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels, built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade We had failed to elicit from European governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received in to the war service. The policy of emancipation and of the employment of black soldiers, gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contened in uncertain conflict. According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and as was intended, it passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi river, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distant parts.

Practical communication between them and Tennessee and Arkansas, has been so substantially cleared of insurgents' control and influence, that the citizens in each, and owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declared openly for emancipation, in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland, and Missouri, neither of which, years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into our territories, any dispute now as to the best mode of removing it from within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the military service of the United States, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and contemporary with such discussion the tone of public sentiment there is much improved.—At home, the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticized and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose special duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. Thus we have the reckoning: the crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

A RECONSTUCTION PROCLAMATION.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to the resumption of national authority within those States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, a form of oath is given; but no man is coerced to take it; the man is only promised pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities It is also proffered that, if in any of the States named, want a seat of Government it shall be in the mode prescribed set up. Such Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on Constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence.

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and protect the State in cases as stated, is explicit and full; but why tender the benefits of this provision only to State governments set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to a republican government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to and [illegible] the Union, and such are precisely the cases with which we are dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State governments constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficient and liberal one, which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if proper to require a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamation in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them the fullest effect there had to be pledges given for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further aid the cause for which they were enlisted. To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of, power, but would also be cruel and astounding breach of faith.

I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retreat or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is made free by the terms of the Proclamation, or by any act of Congress. For these and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these proclamations shall be included in the oath, and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it [illegible] hold altogether, or grants upon terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed also that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and Supreme judicial decision. The proposed acquiescence of the national Executive in any temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and distressed destitution, which must at best attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction; and to this extent this vital matter is left to themselves; while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by this proposition.

THE PLAN OF RE-CONSTRUCTION.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political frame work of the States, on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without harm.—It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This question is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States elements for resumption have been ready for action but remain inactive apparently for want of a rallying point, a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B, rather than B that of A? and if A and B should agree, how can they know that the general government here will respect the plan? By the proclamation, a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance, will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive, consists in the danger of commitments on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source. In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes, on other terms, will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way. The movements by State action for emancipation in several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound gratification; and while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps toward the great consummation.

THE WAR POWER OUR ALLIANCE.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose the sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look, yet for a time, to give confidence to the people in the contested regions, that the insurgent power will not again overrun them.

Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction.—Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men from commander to sentinel, who compose them and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 9, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," and

Whereas a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State government of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress, declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas the congressional declaration for limited and unconditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas it is now deemed by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long, and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called confederate government; all who have left judicial station under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas Louisana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring class will not be objected to by the national Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason, it may be proper to further, say, that whether member sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the executive.

And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in, and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 8th day [SEAL.] of December, A D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

WASHINGTON, Dec, 11.—A special to the *Times* says:

The Army of the Potomac will be immediately reorganized. The chief command will probably be tendered either to Hooker or Thomas. It is believed Thomas would prefer to Mountain, stands higher than ever. He is considered here by some as the next commander of the Potomac Army. The present corps commanders, with one exception will be removed.

Private advices received here today from Richmond says the present session of Confederate Congress will be a stormy one. The question of reconstruction will be freely and fearlessly presented to the Southern people by the conservative members from North Carolina. A great many member elected on the "last ditch" platform are said to be specially in favor of the policy advocated by the North Carolina conservative. Joint resolutions will soon be introduced taking strong grounds in favor of reconstruction.

General Garfield will probably be chairman of the House military committee.

Accounts received here to night all report to the effect that General Meade had not been superseded, at least up to a late hour last night. General Meade day before yesterday forwarded his report of the recent movement south of the Rapidan to the War Department. It is confidently believed it will be satisfactory to the Cabinet. His late retrograde movement is fully endorsed by almost every officer in the army.

[For the Argus.]

Our School.

We had the pleasure yesterday of visiting our School of this place, under the superintendency of Mr. J. M. Boyd, and were much pleased with the advancement of the pupils and the order and management generally. Miss Wallace has charge of the lower department, with from forty to fifty pupils, ranging from five years upwards. We did not expect to find so many of that class of pupils in one room, and yet so orderly, and everything going off in style. The best of order prevailed, and every one seemed to regard and give attention to their teacher and lessons. No one can visit the room without being well pleased.

Miss Wallace appears to take a great interest in teaching, and in her pupils also. We have never saw a more industrious teacher or one who was more deserving of the name.—We next went into the higher department in charge of Mr. Boyd; and found the same good order prevailing among the pupils. We found here a number of *large* and *advanced* scholars, and all busily engaged and anxious to learn. Mr. Boyd is deserving of great praise as a teacher. He has always been very successful and we as citizens feel satisfied, that there is not a *better* School in the county.

We therefore thank Mr. Boyd and his assistant for the interest they manifest in our School.

VISITOR.

Darlington, Dec. 5, '63.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

☞ We take pleasure in announcing to the public the fact that Dr. McKinney, a young man of more than ordinary ability, and regularly educated, has concluded to establish himself here in the practice of his profession. He comes highly recommended by Dr. John Dickson, a man well known to this community, of large and varied experience in the practice of medicine, and every way competent of judging of a man's true merit. See card in another column.

☞ We invite the attention of the citizens of Beaver and vicinity to the card of Dr. Kerr in another column of our paper, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine for a number of years on the South side of the river. The Doctor is represented by those who heretofore, patronized him as being a very successful and skilful physician. He is a man of liberal education of fine genial qualities and in every way deserving the patronage of the people.

☞ We are much pleased with the zeal, energy and anxiety manifested by the Provost Marshal of this District; in endeavoring to relieve the County from the hardships that must necessarily result from the impending draft. His exertions, so far, to procure volunteers have been unremitting, and we hope the people will respond in such a way as will relieve them from the inconveniences and hardships that will inevitably ensue. He is deserving of the highest praise, and we are not loath to ascribe it to him.

A New Paper.

We congratulate the people of Butler county upon the establishment, in their midst, of the neat and loyal little sheet, called the *American Citizen*. It is got up in excellent style, and is zealously attached to the principles of the Government and the policy of the Administration, which, of itself, is sufficient to commend it to the patronage of all who earnestly desire the downfall of this infamous rebellion. Messrs. [illegible] considerable taste and ability in the conduct of this, their first number—it being richly freighted with interesting and valuable information, and if continued through each successive number, must necessarily gain for the *Citizen* a wide and extensive circulation. We say to these Knights of the Quill, persevere, and may unbounded success crown your efforts.

☞ The editor of the *Star*, in the last issue of his paper, attempts, in a very lame way, to vindicate the course of Teague, who unworthily bears the prefix of Reverend. The unscrupulousness of the writer is only equaled by his superlative ignorance, and we have, so far, been unable to discover anything in his articles, save the "fumes from sophistry's laborious forge." The proposition which he proposes to prove is, in itself, a perfect postulate, and consequently needs no proof. Why, then, ask us to enter upon the discussion of a question that is self-evident and universally answered in the affirmative? We might as well try to describe the sunbeams to a man born blind, or to controvert any axiomatic principle of Geometry as to argue a proposition so much at war with the leading truths of the Bible, so abhorrent to every feeling of the human heart, and so repugnant to every idea of God's justice. If sophistry is to take the place of argument and structural principles of the Divine law to be superseded by sheer nonsense, then we will say, with the editor of the *Star*, that he has "put forth a show of argument." The language of the editor, as will be observed, whose extraordinary sagacity and discernment enables him to discover logic where there is none, is rather of an ambiguous nature, and would indicate that even he, with all his fanciful and unchristian-like notions, regarded Teague as a very inconclusive reasoner. If the editor will point out any one paragraph in the whole production, that has even the semblance of argument about it, we will be infinitely obliged to him, and refute it as best we can. But we must say, in all candor and sincerity, that so far as we are competent of judging, he has failed to prove the main proposition, and, unintentionally, we presume, established a collateral one, viz: That he is among the number of those who, in the language of Timothy, has departed from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils.

[illegible] Esq., of this county, [illegible] the loss of a child, [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] regiment. Within the [illegible] Rev. Dr. Barker, Minister of [illegible] and D. Cunningham, have been taken from us, and now the [illegible] has too, been summoned hence.

On Monday evening, 7th. inst., our citizens were startled by the report that Dr. Geo. W. Allison, who had been complaining of slight indisposition for a few days, had suddenly been taken alarmingly ill, and but little hopes were entertained of his recovery. So rapid was the progress of the disease, that in less than thirty-six hours from the first appearance of alarming symptoms, he breathed his last. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends, acquaintances, and citizens, who assembled to pay their last respects to one who had become, by a life-long practice of his profession, so endeared to the community around him.

Geo. W. Allison was the third son of Hon. James Allison, late of Beaver county, to which place he removed from Washington county, Penn'a. Dr. Allison was born in Washington, Penn'a, in April, 1803. In the September following, his father removed to Beaver, where he resided till the time of his death. George, at an early age, was sent to the best schools that could be found in our Western country, and graduated at Washington College. He afterwards read Medicine in the office of the late Dr. Milo Adams, of Beaver, and afterwards attend a course of Medical Lectures at the Medical University, of Maryland, in the year 1828. Returning to Beaver, he at once commenced the practice of his profession, which he continued up to the time of his death, a period of above thirty-five years. In the year 1841, he was married to Sarah, daughter of the late James Lyon, Esq. Dr. Allison was also a close student and devoted himself with great arder to the practice of his profession. He was eminent in that profession, and had a reputation for science and skill extending beyond the bounds of his State. He was a kind and faithful husband, a gentle and loving parent, and an upright and worthy citizen.—Of him it may in truth be said, that the faithful discharge of every duty, [illegible] His character was noted for truthfulness and honesty.

In his early life he connected himself with the Democratic party, and continued to support the principles for a long time. But the baseness of those who were entrusted with the leadership of the Party under Buchanan, caused him to leave it, and he thenceforward became an enthusiastic supporter of the new Administration. He was an ardent Union man, and he was not able to see how those who professed to uphold the Government, in its efforts to crush the rebellion, could do so by denouncing every act of the Government having that tendency.

But he is gone, in the very midst of his usefulness; and while occupying a prominent position in our community, he was suddenly snatched away by the rude hand of death, and we left to mourn.

☞ We have been credibly informed that we were represented, on the streets of New Brighton, and in this place, last week, as being uncompromisingly opposed to the County Commissioners offering a Bounty for volunteers. We embrace this, the first, opportunity to say to this falsifier, who imagines himself clothed with tremendous power, that he must have known and felt in his heart, that he was uttering an unmitigated lie, when he gave vent to such sentiments. We might stop here and ask in the language of Cassius:

"Now in the name of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great?"

But to be brief and laconic as possible, we wish you to understand in the first place, that we are not committed one way or the other on this matter of Bounties. We are willing to submit, whether in accordance with our own view or not, to any action the Commissioners, in their wisdom and discretion may deem prudent and proper to take. And, in the second place, we wish it to be now especially understood that we are not "pinned to the coat tail" of any man living; crouch to no man's feet, and are not to be intimidated by any monacious language that can be employed; neither do we suppose that the Commissioners are to be driven into measures under idle and foolish threats.

Editor Argus, I have come to the conclusion, after reading the last effusions of "Lazy" published in the *Star* that he is the original Dan Pixel himself. Yours, truly,

PETER DEGROOM.

We think our correspondent is not very far from the right.

Letter from the 140th Reg. P. V.

The following letter, although written to a friend and not intended for publication, has been handed us with a request to give it a place in our columns:

CAMP OF 140TH PA. VOLS.,
Mountain Creek, Va.

DEAR ——: I have no doubt but you are beginning to feel somewhat anxious about us as I have not written for a week. Well I am happy to tell you that we are all right yet. Yesterday morning one week ago, we left this camp at daylight, marched to Germania Ford, where we arrived about noon. Our infantry was massed on this side of the river, and the cavalry was sent over to reconnoiter the rebel position. Soon after the cavalry crossed, our Division (1st) marched to the river. The pontoons were there, but not down. It was necessary to throw some infantry over to support the cavalry, and to hold the rebel fortification on the other side. So you see there was no time to wait for the pontoons. The thoughts of wading that river on such a cold day was awful.—The order was given to the 4th Brigade (2d Corps), that being in front, to take into the river and cross. In they went, the 1st Brigade close after. "Oh, scissors," but it was cold; the water came up to our belts. I had to hold up my cartridge-box to keep my ammunition dry. Some poor fellows fell down and got wet all over. Over we went and up the hill, and took possession of the rebel works, planted the colors, then lay down in the rifle pits to wait on the cavalry which had gone to the front. Had the "rebs" driven them back we were to support them. O, but it was cold lying there, soaking wet to the waist. The "rebs" still kept going. We advanced to their next line of works, and then to a third line. We saw nothing of them that day. After dark we camped for the night. After our 4th brigade and one half of our 1st brigade had waded the river, the rest were ordered to wait until the pontoons were laid. So the rest of the 2d Corps did not have the pleasure of a cold bath. That night all the Corps got up and camped together. Here we lay down without tents, but did not sleep much for the cold. Next morning we started early and marched to a place called Cedar Grove, or Robinson's Cross Roads, on the turnpike from Fredericksburgh to Orange Court House. Here we found the "rebs" thick as bees. Our 2d Division skirmished with them all day but could not get them to fight. Our Division (1st) lay in line of battle, as a support, all night, and also the next morning. We advanced about a mile, and here again we lay in line of battle all day in a very cold rain. While here the 6th Corps came up. Next morning our Corps marched off, being relieved by the 6th. We marched around to the left and struck the plank road from Fredericksburgh to Orange C. H. We had not advanced far until we found the "rebs." Our Our regiment and the 26th Michigan deployed and drove them about two miles down the plank road. After we had driven them that far, they became somewhat stubborn, as though they wished to hold their ground. But this the 140th would not agree to; so the order was given to charge. You ought to have seen the rebs "get up and dust," our boys after them at full speed. They got behind their works and were safe. Companies A, H and C were on the skirmish line; the rest of the regiment was held as a reserve and support. We were but a short distance behind, but trying to keep hid from the enemy. After our skirmishers had driven them into their holes, they opened on the reserve with shells, and played on us for some time without hurting a man. Our brigade held its position until about dark, when the rest of the Corps got up and took position. In the meantime they gave us plenty of shelling. After dark our skirmishers were relieved. Our loss in this skirmish was one man killed and one wounded in Co. A, and in Co. H one slightly wounded (Serg't A. Lance), who was struck in the thigh. The ball first struck his pocket book, which saved his life. He is now with us in camp, but quite lame. The 26th Michigan had several wounded. Our boys took two prisoners of the 26th Georgia.—This was the way we spent last Sabbath. The day was quite cold, and the night much colder. We had no fire until 10 o'clock at night. I tell you it was cold lying on the ground while they were shelling us. On Monday morning we arose at 4 o'clock and moved our line to the right about a mile in the thick pine wood. Here we remained in line of battle all day. Monday night and Tuesday the weather was very severe. We had plenty fire, but at night it was so cold we could not sleep. Tuesday night we got orders to get ready to move. We started and marched towards Fredericksburgh, supposing that we were going there; but we turned to the left and marched to Culpepper Ford and crossed the Rapidan on our way back. Crossing the river we stopped for breakfast and then marched back to our old camp.

We marched from 9 a. m. on Tuesday until 5 p. m. on Wednesday, only stopping one hour for breakfast, a distance of thirty miles. Oh, but we were cold, tired and sore. Now you may ask, what did Meade do? or what did he make by this movement? Well, he advanced further in the direction of Richmond by this route than we have ever been before. Reconnoitered the rebel positions, and found it would be impossible to go any further without a great loss of life. The fortification into which we drove the "rebs" on Sunday, could not be taken without the loss of thousands of lives. Here they had built a regular fort, very strong, with strong works in front, the fort commanding the country for miles around. This position could only have been taken by storm. Now the question is, should we have stormed those works? I think not, and I think Gen. Meade deserves great credit for falling back from them. The order was given at one time to charge them. The 2d Division of our Corps (being in front at the time) had thrown off their knapsacks, put on clean clothes and were all ready to make the charge. The 1st and 3d Divisions were to follow up as a support, and the 3d Corps supporting us. By this time General Meade arrived and countermanded the order. Had we made the assault, *there would this day, have been no 2d Corps.* Meade said the position could not be taken without the loss of many thousand lives. And look what a fix we were in. There we were miles from any place to take our wounded, the weather very cold, half of our wounded would have frozen to death. All honor to General Meade for abandoning the idea of storming that place.—Now, why did we fall back? Well, we could not stay there; it was too far from our supplies. Supplies for this army could not be brought to great distance by wagons, especially at this season. Taking everything into consideration, I think the move was well planned; it was merely a reconnoisance in force. To-day the boys are busy fixing up quarters for winter, but it is all no use, as we will leave here in a short time, and perhaps winter on the other side of the Rappahannock. We look hourly to move. 'Tis said that the "rebs" are following us up. Let them come; that is what we want. We will give them worse than we did at "Bristow."

You cannot imagine how thankful we feel to Almighty God for his kindness in sparing our whole company to return to camp. Who would have believed while we were in that skirmish line, that we would have all got back alive. W. L. and I did not go out on the skirmish line, because we were not allowed to do so. We had no gun (being derailed) but he was on the support with me and shared in the shelling. My position was and always is with the portion of the Regiment that has the colors.

Now good bye for this time. The boys are all well. My health is good. I hope to hear from you often.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. D. M.

NOTICE.

To All Whom it May Concern.—We, the subscribers, tax payers of Patterson township, Beaver county, Pa., do Protest against the Citizens of Patterson township, or the Real or Personal Estate of Patterson township being held bound, or taxable hereafter, or in any way or manner being held responsible for the payment of any part of any loan of money which may be made to or by the County Commissioners, for the purpose of paying Bounties to Volunteers to aid said Districts of this county to fill their quotas of the present call of the President for men for the Army—for the good reason among others more fully set forth in a paper signed by us, and this day presented to the County Commissioners, that Patterson township has, some time since, fully filled her quota of the present call, at the proper cost of the citizens of the township.

Patterson tp., Beaver co.
December 14, 1863.

Jesse Williams,	Chas. M. Large,
Chas. T. Williams,	H. C. Patterson,
D. O'C. Patterson,	Wm. Harrison,
James Fife,	Edwin Reynolds,
T. G. Shiock,	John M'Gaghey,
Samuel Farrow,	C. W. Patterson,
Robt. M'Gaghey,	S. R. Patterson,
Horatio M. Large,	Thos. B. Wells,
James Patterson,	T. J. Wells,
A. Robertson,	W. A. Caruthers,
John R. Hoopes,	Charles Katz,
John W. Brown,	John Henning,
John Sims,	James Marquis,
Isaac Warren,	Porter Marquis,
Aug. Tomlinson.	

Our New Judge.

The December Term of the Several Courts of this county commenced on Monday, and was opened by Associate Judges Mitchfield and Kerr. A vacancy in the office of President Judge having been created by the election of Hon. Daniel Agnew to the Supreme Bench. The Prothonotary then read a commission from the Governor, appointing the Hon. Lawrence L. M'Guffin, of Lawrence county, to be President Judge of the district, until the 1st of December, 1864. Judge M'Guffin, having been duly qualified, was escorted to his seat on the Bench by Gen. J. N. Purviance, the senior member of the Bar. After the Grand Jury was empanneled, the Judge delivered a charge to that body of rare ability and remarkable clearness, at once establishing the character of a sound and able jurist. Judge M'Guffin is a man of commanding presence, and we entertain no doubt he will be a highly popular public officer.—*Butler American.*

OFFICE OF A. A. PROV'T. MAR'L GEN.
Harrisburg, Dec. 4, 1863

CIRCULAR No. 76.—The following instructions contained in a letter from Provost Marshal General's office dated Dec. 2 1863, are issued for the information of District Provost Marshals.

1. That quotas be apportioned to sub districts in the several Congressional Districts which may be adopted, and then assurances be given such sub districts as may furnish their full quota of volunteers under the recent call of the President, for 300,000 men that they shall be exempt from the pending draft, should one be necessary in January next.

2. That the several sub-districts receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft and that the number so credited be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call.

J. V. BOMFORD,
A. A. Provost Marshal Gen.

Teachers' County Institute.

The success and prospective good effects of the three Institutes already held, in different parts of the County, have induced me to call a central *County Institute*, at Beaver, on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of Dec.

Teachers from all parts of the County are earnestly requested to attend. Give your pupils a few days for recreation and come to our Institute, prepared to contribute your share to its interest and usefulness, and we promise you a pleasant and profitable meeting.

I am authorized to say that the hospitalities of the good people of Beaver and vicinity will be extended to teachers from a distance.

Hour of meeting 9 o'clock a. m.

J. I. REED,
County Supt.

Darlington, Dec. 7.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—The following dispatch was received this morning.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. To C. C. Fulton, Baltimore *American*: Please give notice that the rebel authorities decline receiving any more packages or provisions for the Union prisoners, so that parties interested may refrain from forwarding any more goods to this point.

B. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

MARRIED—On Dec. 3d, 1863, by Rev D. D. Waugh, Mr. WILLIAM S. CUNNINGHAM and Miss MARY A. GRANT, both of Beaver county, Pa

Dr Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment.

IN PINT BOTTLES AT FIFTY CENTS CURES lameness, cuts, galls, colic, &c Read the following:

Boston July 7th, 1860.

DR. TOBIAS: We have used for the past year your Horse Liniment for lameness, kicks, bruises, colic and cuts, and in every instance found it the best article I ever tried in this circus company. Please send six dozen, as it is the only liniment we use now. We have 108 horses, some very valuable, and do not want to leave town without it.

HYATT FROST.
Manager Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

Beaver Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "ARGUS."

Flour per bbl.			$7 00
do " 100 lbs			3 50
Dried Apples per bushel			1 50
do Peaches "	"		3 50
Wheat	"		1 25
Corn	"		1 00
Rye	"		1 00
Oats	"		1 60
Barley	"		75
Clover Seed,	"		6 00
Timothy Seed,	"		3 00
Flax Seed,	"		3 00
Beans,	"		2 50
Potatoes,	"		60
Onions,	"		60
Corn Meal,	"		1 00
Eggs,	"	dozen	12
Butter,	"	lb	25
Hams,	"	"	18
Shoulders,	"	"	8
Sides,	"	"	9
Tallow,	"	"	10
Lard,	"	"	10
Candles,	"	"	16
Soap,	"	"	8
Molasses,	"	Gallon	75
Carbon Oil,	"	"	75

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commences Monday, Nov 16, 1863.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

Mail,	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line,	" "	3:50 P. M.
Express,	" "	8:50 P. M.
Mail,	Leave Pittsburgh,	4:00 A. M.
Fast Line,	" "	10:25 A. M.
Express,	" "	4:25 P. M.
Mail,	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45 A. M.
Fast Line,	" "	1:25 P. M.
Express,	" "	5:00 P. M.
Mail,	Leave Rochester,	7:00 A. M.
Fast Line,	" "	2:20 P. M.
Express,	" "	6:30 P. M.
Mail,	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line,	" "	3:50 P. M.
Express,	" "	8:50 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Mail,	Leave Pittsburgh,	4:00 A. M.
Fast Line,	" "	10:25 A. M.
Express,	" "	4:25 P. M.
Mail,	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45 A. M.
Fast Line,	" "	1:25 P. M.
Express,	" "	5:00 P. M.
Mail,	Leave Rochester,	7:00 A. M.
Fast Line,	" "	2:20 P. M.
Express,	" "	6:30 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brighton Accom.	6:40 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Brighton "	7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
3d Brighton "	12:30 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
4th Brighton "	3:00 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail,	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Fast Express,	1:05 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
Day Express,	2:05 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Crossline Accom.	2:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
1st Brighton Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brighton "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
4th " "	5:40 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail,	7:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
Fast Express,	1:45 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Day Express,	1:44 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

T. M. McCord,
Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH

R. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW,

(Near the Propost Marshal's office,)

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [dec16

Dr. P. M. KERR

Offers his Professional Services to the People of

BEAVER AND VICINITY,

and solicits a share of public patronage.

OFFICE IN

Kerr's Hotel, Beaver, Penn'a.

dec16,'63

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN

The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

dec16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 5-20'S!

THE Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until such notice is given, the undersigned, appointed "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period absorb the balance. Sales have already ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

IT IS A SIX PER CENT. LOAN. THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM at the present rate of premium on gold.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The loan is called 5-20's from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF YEARLY, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are 50 dollars, 100 dollars, and 1000 dollars; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, 5,000s and 10,000 dollars. For Banking purposes and investments of Trust monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and a-half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay,

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.
114 South Third street, Philadelphia.

December 4, 1863.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 4, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, active		$68,724 43
Same under protest		100 00
U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. coupon bonds,		82,800 00
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. treas. notes,		4,850 00
Furniture and office fixtures		1,958 95
Due from other banks		17,075 56
Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes		35,718 85
Coin in vault		7,196 08
Protest account		1 41
		$216,925 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 95,050 00
Notes in circulation	1,400 00
Due depositors	112,367 25
Due the Commonwealth	2,720 17
Profits and earnings	787 16
Dividends unpaid	4,620 75
	$216,925 33

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 5th day of November, A. D., 1863.

H. B. BEISEL, J. P.

House and Lot for Sale.

SITUATE in the most business part of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. There is a large Store Room, well finished, on said property—lately occupied by Wilson & McGaffick, now occupied by Anderson & Orr. The dwelling part, now occupied by the subscriber, is well calculated for a Tavern stand. Good stabling, cistern, Ice House, Ware House, and all necessary out-buildings. For particulars enquire of J. C. WILSON.

Beaver, Dec. 16, '63.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETERS testamentary on the estate of MATTHEW ELDER, late of Darlington township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

REUBEN WATT, Executor.
dec16 Elder's Mills, Beaver co, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM EWING, late of Greene twp., Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. L. RAMSEY, Greene tp.,
dec15 Executor.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stakes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Oct. 31, 1863:

Conn Wm C	Chaffee Philander, 2
Darry James	Freshman Harry
Hoag A	Johnston Hannah E
Katz Caroline	Laverty Mrs Misanda
Morrow Harriet	Manville Mrs Lydia
McVay J O, 2	Pfrint Rev George
Smith Dan'l	Woesthoff Ernest
Waters Lizzie	Waterr James
Wilson J A	Wallaver P M

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Dec. 1st, 1863:

Boswell Miss Helen	M'Clane Robert
Beale Mrs E W	Martindale Stephen
Beale Jessie E	Moore Miss M
Brayer M	Moore P D T
Daily Mrs Mary Ann	Nesmith Miss Mary
Hagan Miss A M	Reid Miss Maggie
Johnston Sallie M	Smith J D & Co
Lyon L A	Shuler A R
Letter-Box—2	Shuttleworth W

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

DELAMES STOVAR, (Agent.)

FORTUNE'S COLUMN!

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS

AT

FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

IN

ROCHESTER, PA.

OPENING FROM

DEC. 7, UNTIL THE 24TH,

NUBIAS,

HOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

French Merino and Plaids,

FLANNELS.

BLANKETS AND SHAWLS,

DELAINES,

PRINTS & REPS,

At Reduced Prices.

N. B. The following Goods will be opened for inspection, on

WEDNESDAY, 9TH INST.,

French Merino at 1,12, worth 1,50

4-4 bleached and bro. muslin, ex. fine, 25 c.

2 cases prints, 18¼ a 20, worth 25 cts.

Gents travelling shirts, a full line.

Comforts and sontags, for ladies and gents.

Also a Large Assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

AT LAST SPRING'S PRICES,

AT

FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

(Above the Post Office)

ROCHESTER, PA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale at the Beaver Drug Store

MARTINS' COAL OIL BURNERS—THE 'LITTLE MONITOR'—to burn oil without chimneys, a splendid affair. Also Carbon Oil Lanterns without chimneys.

For sale at Drug Store of C. P. Cummins—Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, all good; Coffee, Ext. Coffee, Dandelion Coffee, Gold pens, Spectacles, Golden Syrup for table use, a prime thing; a cheaper article of Syrup, very good; vinegar, hominy, hand scrubing brushes and salt.

Zant currants and Raisons for sale at C P Cummins' Drug Store.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

No 60 Nassau Street, New York.

aug12:3m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Woodruff & Irons, in the marble business, in Bridgewater, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID WOODRUFF,
DAVID IRONS.

Bridgewater, Oct. 14.

☞ The business of the firm will be settled by D. Woodruff, who will be found at the old stand.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JEREMIAH HANABLE, late of Economy tp, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES BROWN,
Oct. 29'63. Administrator.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:—In the Orphans' Court of said County, in the matter of the partition of the real estate of Jesse Smith, deceased. To John B. Smith, Isaac Jamison and Susan his wife, heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, and all others interested: Take notice that an Inquisition, to make partition and valuation of said real estate, will be held upon the premises on the 18th day of December, 1863, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

dec2 JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

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WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MILTON M'MINN, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, a., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

L. A. W. EDGAR, Adm'r.
MARY JANE M'MINN, Adm'x.,
nov25,'63. both of Darlington tp.

Correspondence Wanted,

Three of Uncle Sam's Veterans, having served near three years in the Army of the Potomac, wish to open a correspondence with three or more of Uncle Sam's fair and loyal misses, with a view to fun and friendship.—Girls, take pity and address.

"CHARLIE D. RICKET," "HARRY J. GLENDALE," "HARRY ADAMS," Co. F, 10th Reg't. P. R. V. C., Washington, D. C.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

may26,1y.

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THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Graham & Sanders, in the Foundry Business in Bridgewater, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by W. Graham, who will be found at the Foundry.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, I will expose to public sale, by vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land, late of the estate of ANDREW GLASS, of Ohio tp., Beaver county, a., dec'd., situate in said township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a post, thence by land formerly occupied by Martin L Todd, north fifty-nine and one-half degrees east, sixty-four and five-tenth perches to a post, thence by land lately of Eskiel Moore, dec'd., south fifty-six degrees east, seventy perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Moore, south fifty-two deg. west, fifty-four perches to a post, thence south thirty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and six perches to a post, thence by land of Benjamin Grove, north sixty-eight and a half degrees west, one hundred and eleven perches to a post, thence by land occupied by Martin L. Todd, north twenty and a half deg. west, ninety perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty-nine acres or thereabouts, less one acre on the south end of said land, sold by said decedent in his life-time to Wm. A. Wright—about forty acres cleared and under fence on said tract or parcel of land.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal, annual instalments from that date, with interest thereon from the same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage. JOHN SLENTZ,

nov26'63 Administrator.

The Howe Sewing Machine.—

(INVENTED IN 1846.)

In 1862, at the WORLD'S FAIR, awarded a PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL as the best Sewing Machine for all purposes on exhibition; besides, Four Gold Medals for *superior sewing*, and that to as many exhibitors

CLASSIFICATION.—1. Family Machine. 2. Family and Tailoring. 3. Tailoring and Gaiter-Fitting. 4. Boot and Shoe (heavy). 5. Carriage Trimming and Harness Making.

His stitch is unrivaled. The Family Machine guarantied to make perfect work equally well on the Lightest and Heaviest Fabrics. For sale by

A. WYNN, Agent, Beaver, Pa.

Oct. 7, 1863.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week. Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dycing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

jel7,63 EPH'M. SMITH.

For Sale at the Beaver Drug Store

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs,

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLS CAP PAPER.

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

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TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal, annual instalments from that date, with interest thereon from the same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage. JOHN SLENTZ,

nov26'63 Administrator.

UNITED STATES TAXES.

THE ANNUAL ASSESSMENT FOR 1863, containing taxes on Income, Licenses, Silver Plate and Carriages in the Division No. 1, of the 24th Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Lawrence and Beaver, has been received, and the undersigned will attend at his office, on the S.E. corner of the Diamond, New Castle, either in person or by deputy, until Thursday the 19th day of December, 1863, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, after which time the penalty of the law will be exacted.

He will also attend, in person or by deputy, for the convenience of Tax-payers, at the following places, viz: At Huron House, in New Brighton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd days of December, 1863, from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 4 p. m.

At the office of Samuel Davenport, Esq. in Beaver, on Thursday the 3d of December between the same hours.

At the Store of Mr. Morrison, in Frankfort, Beaver county, on the 5th of December.

At the Store of Mr. Trimble, in Hookstown, on the 7th of December.

At Rochester, at the House of Wm. Johnson, on the 8th of December.

At the House of John Grebing, New Galilee, on the 10th of December.

—All kinds of Revenue stamps can be had at this office on the same terms that they can be had from the Government.

DAVID SANKEY,
dec1 Collector 24th District, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed at public sale in the borough of Hookstown, Beaver co., on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1864,

at 1 o'clock. p. m., a tract of land, late the estate of JOHN CRAIG, dec'd., containing about One Hundred and Six Acres, a good portion of which is cleared, with a house and barn on the premises. The land is fair quality, and within 1½ miles of Hookstown, very convenient to churches and mills, and only three miles from the Ohio river and C. & P. Railroad, consequently is very convenient to market.—There is a good bearing apple-orchard, and good water on the premises.

TERMS—One-third of purchase money on 1st of April, 1864, when possession will be given, the other two-thirds in two, equal, annual payments, bearing interest from April 1st, 1864. JOHN C AIG, } Executors.
M. LAWRENCE, }

Hookstown, Nov. 13, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his farm, situated in righton township, one mile and a-half from the borough of Beaver, containing One Hundred and Nine Acres, eighty of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house with six rooms, and frame barn, buggy house, granary, &c.; also a small frame house for tenant. Two orchards, one of young trees and excellent grafted fruit, the other common fruit. The location is one of the most desirable in the neighborhood. Title good; conditions easy.

nov18 ALFRED R. MOORE, Beaver, Pa.

STOLEN.

ON Saturday night or Sunday morning, the 24th or 25th ult., from the store of M. & S. H. Darragh, in the village of Sharon, Beaver county, Pa.: Three (3) certificates of the Stock of the Bank of Beaver County, issued to the subscriber, and numbered as follows, to wit: No. 81, for two shares; No. 82, for two shares, and No. 97 for three shares—in all seven shares. Notice is hereby given to all persons to show cause, if any they have, why new certificates should not be issued by the Bank in lieu of these stolen as above stated.

nov11'63:6t VICTORIA A. WEYAND.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Dr. SMITH CUNNINGHAM, dec'd., late of Beaver boro', Beaver co. Pa, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. MARQUIS, Executor,
nov4 Rochester, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE DAWSON, late of boro' of Georgetown, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BEN NIR. DAWSON, Chio tp.,
WM. DAWSON, Glasgow boro,
Nov. 18, '63. Executors.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of JAMES W. SHAFER, late of Moon township., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHAFER, Hopewell tp.
sept.9'63-4. Administrator.

Notice

IS hereby given that I have been appointed an Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.
Oct. 15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for new circular, containing full information.

Address, with stamp, H. D. BAKER,
[illegible] N. Y.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Walsh, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Dress of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.;

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The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

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$50 Reward.

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DAVID STOUFER.

June 25-3t.

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ANAESTHETIC PREPARATION FOR THE PREVENTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF

MENTAL, DENTAL AND OTHER

AILMENTS AND DISORDERS.

PATENT SECURED

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement, or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disorder, ed mind.

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The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
Beaver Co. Pa.

nov12'62.

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Some preparations offered are new, but will be made official in the new Pharmacopœia soon to be issued, and will be found to be valuable remedies.

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They include—

Compound Extract of Colocynth,
Fluid Extracts of Dandelion, Buchu, Ergot, Gentian, Lipulin Valerian, Wild Cherry Bark, and others,
Citrate of Irod and Citrate of Iron and Quinine; very soluble,
Wine of Iron and Wine of Iron and Bark agreeable; chalybeates,
Syrup of the Hypophosphites,
Cerate of the Extract of Cantharides; a more reliable preparation than the common Cerate,
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These, together with all rare and fine chemicals and other medicinal articles, furnished in any quantities.

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J. MONROE,
Sept 20,'62. Pres't of Board.

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aug.19:2m

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Aug9 Photographic Artist.

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A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

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In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

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Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

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Att'y at Law,

(BEAVER, PA.)

☞ Office in the Court House.

Jan. 20, 1862

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School Books and Stationery at Wholesale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city.

ROBT. S. DAVIS,
feb:18 73 Wood st., Pittsburgh

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH

Beaver Seminary.

S. B. MERCER, Superintendent.

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THE FALL TERM of fourteen weeks opens on TUESDAY, the first day of September.

Rates per term for board and furnished Room.....$40 00

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HOOKSTOWN SELECT SCHOOL,

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Mathematics, Sciences and Languages,

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PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIA and Blood Restorator, the genuine article, for sale at the Drug Store of

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CLOTHING NOW!!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest"—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

T. W. ATHENS.

Sept 6, '62.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND IS ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

at stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yo cannot put into the Knapsack of Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable nor more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSNESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH Therefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years. Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp,

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents: paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth street, Phila, Pa.

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NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Phillipsburgh and Rochester Steam Ferry, will be held at Bimber's Tavern, in Phillipsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 2, '63. By order.

G. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.

JNO. G. PENDLETON, Sec.
Rochester, Oct. 21, '63.

Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,

Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends, and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. may62

PITTSBURG WATER CURE!

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all form of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address

Dr. W. N. HAMBLETON,
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OFFER their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons, to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. They can always be found, when not professionly engaged, at the Drug Store of C. P. Cummins, M. D.

Dec3'62

Correspondence Wanted,

FOUR of Uncle Sam's nephews desire a Correspondence with as many young ladies between the ages of 16 and 22 in view of having some fun, making lots of friends among the fair, or whatever the result may be, and thereby make camp life agreeable.

ADDRESS—"WILLIAM H. HARRISON," "BURNSON, FITZERALD," "DAVY CROCKER" or "JOHN C. HEENAN."

Co. H, 13th Reg. or I, 2d Brig. 3d Div. 21st Army Corps, McMinnersville, Tenn

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BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

$1,00 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in New Galilee, Beaver county, on Sunday 14th inst., an indented boy from the House of Refuge, named CHARLES F. LONG; about 16 years of age, dark hair, heavy countenance, slender form; had on blue jean roundabout and pants. All persons are warned not to harbor or trust him on my account. I will pay the above reward, and no further charges, to any one returning him.

je20,'63 THOMAS GRANT.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Raccoon tp., on the 17th of August, a red and white cow—white back and red sides she is supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. (sept6) SAMUEL SWARTZ.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the wells be either confined or unduly acted on. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the Liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give life and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES, OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor is liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflemation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and anger, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD: how lost, how restored; the nature treatment and radical cure of premature or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incident to youth, maturity and age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Phila.

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Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colton Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed in 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD